The Bee

BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE.

EIGHTH YEAR. EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1897. NO. 11

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator.

L. & N. RAILROAD

THE GREAT
THROUGH TRUNK LINE
between the cities of
Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville
Evansville, St. Louis,
And the cities of
Nashville, Memphis, Montgomery
Mobile and New Orleans,
Without Change
AND SPEED UNRIVALED.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
From St. Louis, Evansville
and Henderson to the
SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH!

THROUGH COACHES
From above cities to Nashville and Chattanooga, making direct connection
WITH PULLMAN PALACE CARS
For Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville and Points
IN FLORIDA.

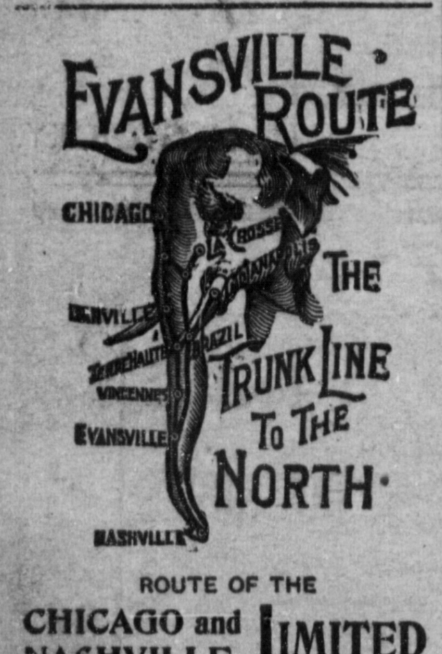
Connections are made at Guthrie and Nashville for all points North, East, South and West In Pullman Palace Cars.

EMIGRANTS
Seeking homes on the line of this road will receive special low rates
See agents of this company for rates, routes, &c., or write to
C. P. ATMORE, G. P. & T. A.,
Louisville, Kentucky.

GEORGE KING,

DRUGGIST,
ST. CHARLES,
KENTUCKY.
Nice Line of Druggists' Sundries
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Hotel Lucile $2.00 A Day
J. W. PRITCHETT, PROP'R
MADISONVILLE, KY.



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THE ONLY
Pullman Vestibuled Train Service with Newest and Finest Day Coaches, Sleepers and Dining Cars
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CHICAGO,
Milwaukee, St. Paul,
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
NORTH AND NORTHWEST.
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W. P. JEFFRIES, G. P. A., Evansville, Ind
R. GRISWALD, A. G. P. A., Evansville, Ind

NEEDED REFORMS

Governor Bradley Urges Upon the Kentucky General Assembly Now in Session.

PREVENT MOBS—INCREASE REVENUE

Protect Free Speech, Give Us Purity in Elections and Establish Houses of Reform for

CHILDREN IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Some of the Principal Reforms the Governor Asks the Legislators to Accomplish at Once.

On Saturday, March 13th, the special session of the Kentucky Legislature convened at the call of Gov. Bradley, as published in full in THE BEE of last week. The Governor's message urges strongly some much needed reforms which must be accomplished before Kentucky, proud as are her people of her fair name, can hold up her head among her sister commonwealths as a state that enforces her laws, pays her debts and protects her citizens.

Only those parts of the message that seem of greatest import and interest to all the people are here given, but the various heads here set forth are given in full except a portion of what the Governor says about Houses of Reform.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: When the present administration came into power, it was confronted with a large floating debt and an insufficient revenue to pay current expenses.

Your attention was called to this and relief requested at the last session. You were asked to enact laws to abolish unnecessary offices, reduce salaries, curtail expenses, provide necessary revenue, prevent mob violence, but each of these recommendations passed unheeded, the result of which is that the financial credit of the State has suffered seriously, expenses have increased and mob rule has prevailed to an extent never heretofore known in this Commonwealth.

* * *

MOB VIOLENCE.

Since your adjournment a number of citizens of the State have been atrociously murdered by cowardly mobs. In some instances, although guarantees of protection had been given, they proved mere ropes of sand, and, although courts were in session, and in one instance the defendant on trial, the sanctity of the law was ruthlessly invaded, decency and order outraged and murder committed under pretense of purifying society and punishing crime. No apology or excuse can be made for such conduct. Those who congregate and conspire to and take human life are legally greater criminals than those whose lives they seek to take, for no crime is so base and repulsive as that committed under cloak of pretended vindication of law. Such action does not deter criminals or prevent crime. Its effects are direful upon the community and bring the administration of justice into contempt.

The condemned criminal suffers fearful and indescribable punishment and torture as he confronts certain approaching death and notes the silent passage of the hours that bring him nearer to eternity. Society is impressed with his harrowing position, and thus a legal condemnation, and the execution that follows, inspire horror in the mind of the doomed man and fear in that of the would-be murderer. The action of a mob, on the other hand, begets a spirit of lawlessness and disregard for human rights and is the work of only a few moments, leaving in its wake an indellible stain on the locality where it occurs, dealing out punishment, the swiftness of which, compared to that inflicted by the law, is actual relief.

* * *

LAW'S EXTREME PENALTY.

No mercy should be shown the rapist, black or white, but the extreme penalty of the law be promptly inflicted. Such a course will effect more good, a thousand-fold than the action of the mob.

Not only has human life been lawlessly taken, but rights of property have been disregarded and midnight raiders in the counties of Franklin, Woodford, Lewis, Madison, Anderson, Fleming, Lincoln, Mercer, Washington, and probably others, have, with impunity, intimidated citizens, closed and destroyed toll-gates and houses and openly defied the law.

The civil authorities have failed, up to this time, so far as I know, to convict, and have almost universally failed to arrest, any of the murderers and raiders who have thus disgraced the Commonwealth. This is a sad commentary on our civilization. The power of the Executive to bring these outlaws to justice is narrow and circumscribed. His only authority, unless he should witness such conduct, accompanied by a failure to protect the citizens by local authority, is to assist county officers in discharging their duty, which in most instances, they have manifested no disposition to perform. He cannot even offer a reward, for the statute gives authority to take this step only in aggravated cases of murder and other felonies against person. In 1873 a statute was enacted, known as the Kuklux law, in which authority was given to offer a reward for the apprehension of those guilty of such crimes as have been committed by these turnpike raiders. But in 1893, when the Legislature enacted a new chapter on Crimes and Punishments, the provisions as to rewards, among others, was omitted, and the Court of Appeals, some years ago, decided that all portions of the law omitted were repealed. The Executive has, at all times, been ready and willing to the fullest extent, to uphold and assist those whose duty it was to apprehend these criminals of which disposition they were notified.

* * *

NO SECRET SERVICE.

Your attention is further directed to the fact that the Governor has no right to make any draft upon the Treasury for the purpose of detecting criminals in a quiet and secret manner, which is, of all others, the most effective.

At your last session you were earnestly asked, in my first official communication, to take steps to prevent and punish mob violence. Thereafter, another message was sent to you, recommending the enactment of a law making the counties in which such outrages were committed responsible in damages to the legal or personal representative of the victim, and giving change of venue to other counties, in order that a fair trial might be had. The same measures are now recommended, together with such provisions as will make counties liable in cases of personal injury where death does not ensue. Whenever the people of a county know that they will suffer financially by reason of such conduct, it will prove an active incentive to prevent the commission of such crimes.

If Sheriffs, Jailers, and other peace officers having prisoners in their custody, or whose duty it is to take them into custody, would do their duty, much of this trouble might be avoided. In order that they may hereafter be more watchful and faithful, it is recommended that in each case, when a prisoner is taken from their custody, or is taken by reason of their failure to arrest and protect him, that the officer in charge, or who, knowing of the crime, and having reasonable opportunity to take charge of the party fails to do so, shall forfeit his office.

It is further recommended, that in cases where prisoners in confinement may be armed, without thereby enabling them to escape, that the officer having them in custody shall have a right to arm them in order that they may resist such attacks. No mob would be able to stand before the prisoner fighting for his life and the Jailer or Sheriff for his office.

* * *

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The manner in which claims against the State have been hawked about and discounted, their holders fleeced and shaved, is discreditable. Following is given a statement of the present condition of affairs, and you are most earnestly requested to enact such measures as will liquidate the floating debt and promptly pay current expenses, so that the credit of the State, and those to whom the State may become indebted, will not suffer in the future.

It has for some years been obvious that the rate of taxation was insufficient. To reduce it was a step in the right direction, provided expenses had been reduced also; but reduced taxation and increased expenses have brought about the never-failing result.

It is apparent that the rate must be increased, and as to how long this increase is to continue depends entirely upon steps that may be taken in the direction of economy and the reduction of expenditures.

* * *

PLANS TO INCREASE REVENUE.

It is suggested that the passage of a well-regulated law increasing the license fees of wholesale and retail liquor dealers, druggists and distillers would produce considerable revenue. The same may be said of increased license fees on pool and billiard tables and other similar devices and of special taxes for the sale of tobacco, cigars, etc.

The license fees for circuses and other entertainments might well be increased and regulated according to the population of the various counties in which they exhibit. License fees might be required of all persons selling pistol cartridges and all newspapers and others offering to give firearms as premiums.

A fee of two dollars might be charged for each commission issued to an officer. The tax on deeds and mortgages should be regulated according to the value of the property mortgaged or conveyed, not less than twenty-five cents and not more than two dollars. There is no reason why a mortgage or deed for $100 worth of property should be taxed as much as one for $1,000 worth of property.

It is believed that a carefully constructed bill, along the lines indicated, would produce considerable revenue.

* * *

The bonded indebtedness of the State is composed of the following items:

Certificates of indebtedness issued June 1, 1895 due June 1, 1905, bearing 4 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually	$500,000.00
Matured Military bonds belonging to A. and M. College	165,000.00
Old railroad scrip long past due	394.00
Old thirty-year issue (1835), past due more than thirty years	5,000.00
Old issue made from 1841 to April, 1846, long past due	1,000.00
Educational bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually not of the Sinking Fund	2,312,596.86
Total	$2,983,990.86

Hitherto, the educational bonds have not been enumerated as a part of the indebtedness of the State on the ground that they are not redeemable. The fact that they constitute a continuing debt upon which interest is paid and represent that much money due the educational department, which the State borrowed and expended, does not, in my judgment, authorize their omission from the column of indebtedness.

The old bonds mentioned, amounting in the aggregate to $6,394, have been past due for many years, and most probably will never have to be liquidated, yet they are, in fact, due and owing and should be counted.

The resources of the Sinking Fund are:

Balance of Sinking Fund	$386,890.53
406 shares of stock in Bank of Louisville, valued at	26,390.00
Turnpike stock valued at	400,000.00
Total	$813,280.58

* * *

CAUSE OF DEPRECIATION.

In my judgment, the bank stock would not bring the sum named in open market now, and would not have brought, at any time for several years last past, the valuation fixed. As to the turnpike stock, the agitation for free roads and the shameful conduct of those who have taken the law into their own hands, have caused serious depreciation.

But, assuming the valuation above to be correct, and subtracting the resources named from the bonded indebtedness, we have a balance of that debt amounting to $2,170,739.98.

To this must be added the floating debt, past due, as follows:

Outstanding warrants	$1,142,503.72
Estimated unaudited claims	5,000.00
Unpaid appropriations (1894) for asylum buildings	61,071.55
Unpaid appropriation, Houses of Reform	100,000.00
Due school teachers, July 1, 1897	165,000.00
Due asylums, April 1, 1897	120,000.00
Deficit general expenditure fund	319,230.42
Deficit school fund	1,423.11
Total	$1,914,228.80
Add balance, bonded indebtedness above	2,170,739.98
Grand total	$4,084,968.78

* * *

OLD STATE WARRANTS.

Of the old warrants issued before the present administration came into power, $214,422,34 have been paid, and on new warrants issued on old indebtedness there has been about $100,000.

Under the administration of the late Superintendent of Public Instruction the $44,060 to the credit of the School Fund was exhausted, and at the end of the fiscal year, July 1, 1896, after the application of all taxes collected, there was a deficit of $114,612.

The amount due teachers on the first of January last was $165,000. This amount, the Superintendent assures me, will be paid by the end of the present fiscal year (July 1st); so that the revenues of the year 1896 will liquidate the current school indebtedness for that period, together with the deficit named. By reason of the payment of that deficit, and an increase in the common school enrollment of 8,439 the per capita of $2.80 has been reduced to $2.20.

* * *

WANTS FREE SPEECH.

Free speech is the inspiration of Republican government. To deny or abridge it is a crime against liberty. It should be encouraged and protected by every true American. Laws should be adopted inflicting severe punishment on those who interfere in any way with speakers or public meetings. The interferences preceeding the last November election were not creditable and should never be allowed to occur again. This subject should be attended to, as before another meeting of your body a great campaign will have transpired in Kentucky—a campaign which should be marked by deliberate thought and uninterrupted speech. Principles which will not admit of full and fair discussion should not be entertained, much less given effect. The people may at all times be relied upon to do right when they are given an opportunity to understand the questions at issue.

* * *

HOUSES OF REFORM.

Your honorable body at its last session provided for the building of Houses of Reform, but no provision was made whereby the money should be obtained with which to carry the act into execution.

There is a crying necessity for immediate action in this matter, as there are a number of children in the penitentiaries under sixteen years of age who can not with safety be turned loose on society, and yet who should not be confined with old and hardened criminals. Would it not be wise and humane to adopt such legislation as will provide for the removal of these unfortunate beings and their confinement with others who may be convicted to the House of Reform in Louisville, until arrangements can be completed for their reception into the State Institution?

* * *

Other subjects touched by the Governer which he thinks should be reformed are the laws covering the reports of corporations, sale of land for taxes; the onerous expenses to the taxpayer for criminal prosecutions; he recommends a reduction of salaries, stricter laws against frauds in elections and severe punishment; he asks for the betterment of our penitentiaries and amendment to "the law concerning the Board of Pharmacy which now affords no protection to citizens of the smaller towns, where the present indiscriminate employment of persons wholly incompetent, is a constant menace to life and health."

Some other matters are touched and the message closes by urging the election of a United States Senator to succeed Blackburn, and expresses the opinion, generally accepted, that the election cannot take place before March 23, 'the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the Legislature."

A Final Free-Trade Record.

The following estimate given by the New York "Journal" on February 13, 1897, is a fitting tribute to the effect of Free-Trade upon American labor during the declining days of the Free-Trade administration. It gives the number of unemployed persons in New York city as follows:

Painters	4,000
Carpenters	4,000
Plumbers	2,000
Steam fitters	2,000
Granite cutters	2,000
Architectural iron workers	1,000
Housesmiths	2,000
Granite polishers	1,000
Bluestone cutters	500
Pavers	400
Ashphalt workers	500
Stone setters	800
Dock workers	1,500
Masons	2,000
Masons' helpers	2,000
Bricklayers and helpers	5,500
Cement masons	800
Miscellaneous building trades	7,000
Laborers	15,000
Clothing trades	10,000
Cigarmakers	8,000
Cabinet makers	1,000
Piano makers	1,000
Miscellaneous indoor trades, including clerks and bookkeepers	16,000
Total	90,000

Cured After Suffering 15 Years.

Mr. E. B. Hackett, a prominent Dry Goods Merchant, of Morganfield, Ky., suffered for years with Constipation and Indigestion, and was prevailed upon by a traveling man to use Carlstedt's German Liver Powder, saying it had done him great good. He gave it a trial and he began to feel better after the first dose. After using it, Mr. Hackett, who was troubled with Piles, was surprised to find himself cured of this most dreaded of all afflictions. He is now a well man and does not have to use any medicine. It cures and you do not become a slave to the medicine. If you are effected in this manner, give it a trial, as it will only cost you 25cts, and should it not prove as we say, the druggist will refund to you your money. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Prince George, of Greece, is an expert bicyclist, and, it is said, rides a bicycle almost as well as he handles a man-of-war.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlains Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. 25 and 50c bottles for sale by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Mortons Gap: George King, St. Charles

Postmaster General Gary is the father of eight daughters of marriageable age.

A distinction without a difference amounts to nothing. There is a difference—a real difference—a vast difference between Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey and any other cough, cold or lung remedy. To see it or taste it proves this immediately, but the greatest difference is to be found in the results coming from its use. Besides cutting the phlegm and curing the cough or cold at once, it soothes the irritation, heals the lungs and bronchials. It fortifies the system against cold from the use of which no evil after effects can arise.

The Cabinet.

It does not seem to occur to most people that the Cabinet of President McKinley is one selected for work and not for display, or for the distribution of patronage. It is not a gathering of boys. Secretary Sherman was born before 1830, and Secretary McKenna after 1840, but the six remaining members were born between 1830 and 1840. The grand old veteran who was at the birth of the Republican party and entered Congress forty-two years ago as a Republican heads the list, and Attorney-General McKenna, of California, born in 1843, but since he was twenty-two years old highly esteemed as a lawyer, and in later years as a judge, is its youngest member. Messrs. Bliss and Gary were born in 1833, Professor Wilson in 1835, Secretay Gage in 1836, General Alger in 1837 and Governor Long in 1838. In birthplace Sherman and Alger are from Ohio, Long from Maine, Bliss from Massachusetts and Gary from Conneticut, Gage from New York, McKenna from Philadelphia and Wilson from Scotland. Their business activities and lives represent Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and California—as reasonable a geographical division as could be desired.

Respecting public position, Mr. Sherman has been in active service forty-two years, a leading Representative in Congress, a Senator, a Secretary of the Treasury who achieved resumption of specie payments, and since a Senator. Mr. Long has been Governor of Massachusetts, and General Alger of Michigan, and it is no secret that Messrs. Bliss and Gage, except for unwillingness to leave business duties, might have held high office in their States. Mr. Wilson has been in Congress, but is more widely known for his services as professor of the Iowa Agricultural College, and Judge McKenna has has been in Congress, but has won greater reputation on the Bench. Mr. Gary, an Abolitionist when that name was one of reproach, a Republican of old-time and unwavering faith, though long shut out of public service by Democratic machinery and its resulting majorities in Maryland, has in his own State as high appreciation and honor as others who have enjoyed a surrounding atmosphere of greater honesty and freedom.

The duties to which these men are called are to a large extent those for which they have especial training. Senator Sherman has been so long on the Committee of Foreign Relations that he has little to learn about the duties of the high office which he accepts. Mr. Gage has distinguished himself by making a Chicago bank scarcely second in volume of legitimate business to any other in the country, and as President of the World's Fair displayed great executive ability. General Alger was a soldier of merit, and has been honored by his former comrades, and it would be difficult to suggest a man better qualified for the post of Secretary of Agriculture than the Professor of the Iowa State College. Judge McKenna leaped into the front rank as a lawyer early in life, and has since won distinction as a Judge. Governor Long, Mr. Gary and Mr. Bliss possess business and executive abilities, and are believed to be equal to the new responsibilities they have assumed.

It is a Cabinet for practical work and not mere parade. It is also a Cabinet of warm and sincere friends of the President, and much will be expected of it in making the new Administration a success.—New York Tribune.

JUMBO BLUING.
Trade Mark.
A Quart for 5 Cents.
DOES NOT STREAK THE CLOTHES.
The blest Bluing made, Take no other, For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Mme. Adelina Patti, during the course of her operatic career, has earned $5,000,000.

A Well Known Physician,

Dr. W. R. McDowell, of Central City, Ky., says German Liver Powder is the best family medicine made, and no home should be without it. Price 25cts. Money refunded where not satisfactory. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Mr. McKinley weighed 187 pounds the day he was nominated. A few days before going to Washington to be inaugurated he was six pounds heavier.

Good Old Granny Metcalf now 88 years old, living at 1005 S. Fourth street, Paducah, Ky., still says that Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is the best grip cure, cough, lung and bronchial remedy that has been sold during her life.

KENTUCKY COAL.

Annual Report of the State Inspector of Mines.

PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES.

But Five Fatal Accidents During the Year.

Frankfort, Ky., March 12—State Inspector of Mines Norwood today completed his annual report showing the output of the coal mines of the State, the maximum number of employes, the average number and many details. That part of the report which is of special interest is as follows:

There was a decrease in the output of commercial coal, compared with 1895, amounting to 24,291 tons, which was less of a decrement than had been expected. The production according to grades, in short tons, was as follows:

	Tons.
Lump (including block)	1,024,228.82
Mixed lump and nut	484,714 50
Nut	339,237 08
Run of mines	655,128 17
Run of mines and "mixed"	1,971 48
Run of mines and steam	2,187 00
Steam	50,103 70
Lump, nut and egg	1,199 95
Lump, nut and pea	2,397 44
Round	1,410 25
Egg	15,147 01
Mixed egg	5,073 00
Nut and pea	8,417 05
Nut, pea and slack	10,751 50
Nut and slack	40,188 57
Pea and slack	12,491 82
Buckwheat	1,084 00
Pea	85,972 81
Slack	311,609 01
Various minor grades	75,505 00
Total bituminous	3,128,818.16
Total cannel	54,660.80
Total product	3,183,478.96

The output by counties was as follows:

	Tons.
Bell (bituminous)	55,555 81
Bell (cannel)	33,978 15
Boyd	121,022 00
Breathitt	2,405 77
Butler	28,443 92
Carter (bituminous)	132,570 20
Carter, cannel	3,495 80
Christian	13,123 68
Daviess	3,232 24
Greenup, all cannel	854 00
Hancock, bituminous	14,414 80
Hancock, cannel	3,426 80
Henderson	119,539 65
Hopkins	777,181 95
Johnson, all cannel	6,762 40
Knox	217,039 83
Laurel	288,493 96
Lawrence	47,474 00
Lee	9,847 32
McLean	24,075 96
Muhlenberg	256,268 19
Ohio	368,094 44
Pulaski	72,537 12
Union	104,121 34
Webster	50,538 96
Whitley, bituminous	422,837 02
Whitley, cannel	6,143 65
Total	3,183,478 56

The foregoing was produced by 102 companies, operating 148 mines, a small increase in the number both of operators and of mines. In the number of persons employed there was a decrease; the maximum number at work was 9,852, and the average number was 6,563. It will be remembered that the summer season of 1896 was the dullest ever known to the mining industry of Kentucky, and yet the average number of days worked per mine during the year was 146½—a fraction more than in 1895. The decrease in number of persons employed was in part due to the dull season, and the higher average number of days worked is largely accounted for by the smaller number of persons employed.

SELLING VALUE.

There was a startling drop in the average selling value, per ton, of the bituminous coal on board at the mine. The average value was 74.57 cents (for tonnage sold), as against 80.58 cents in 1895. According to districts, the selling value of the bituminous product, per ton at the mine, was as follows:

District.	In 1895. Cents.	In 1896. Cents.
Western	72.66	68.53
Southeastern	92.99	83.91
Northeastern	84.28	80.14
For all districts	80.58	74.57

PRODUCTION OF COKE.

There was a small increase in the tonnage of coke made, the increment being attributable to increases of production in Bell and Union counties. The production was as follows:

	Tons.
St Bernard Coal Co., Hopkins county	17,971.40
Ohio Valley C. & M. Co., Union county	1,804 85
Pineville C. & C, Mining Co., Bell county	7,392 22
Total	27,168.47

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

There were five fatal accidents in the mines. This is a better record, tonnage of coal produced and number of persons employed being considered, than has ever been made before. The accident record for the Kentucky mines has for several years been steadily improving under the careful supervision provided for by the State. Indeed, for some time Kentucky has stood foremost among the mining States with respect to the comparatively low fatality rate in the mines. During the past year 636,696 tons of product were raised, and 1,692 persons were employed inside, per inside fatal accident.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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Late with Tabor Bros., Manufacturing Jewelers, Dallas, Tex., and Ernest Wiggers, Nashville, Tennessee. Am prepared to do
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GROVES

TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.
GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

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[Incorporated.]

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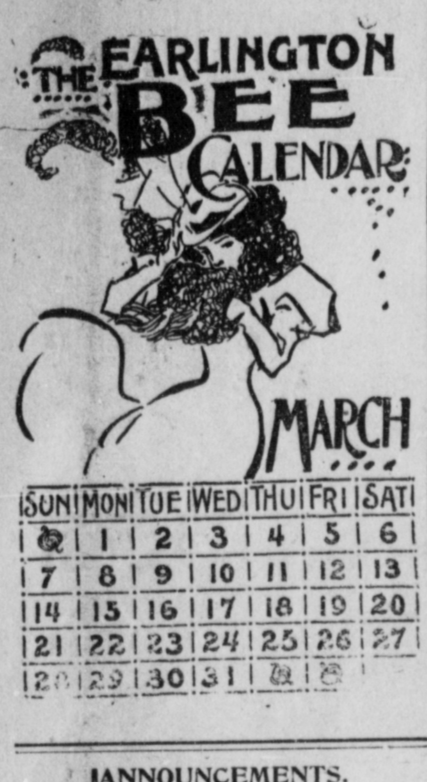
THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1897.



ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

MARBLE—We are authorized to announce Hon. William Marble, of Princeton, as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this, the Fourth Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

STATE SENATE.

ROBINSON—We are authorized to announce Ben T. Robinson as a candidate for State Senator, from the counties of Hopkins and Christian, subject to the action of the Republican party.

BAKER—We are authorized to announce Dr. E. S. Baker, of Madisonville, as a candidate for State Senator, from the counties of Hopkins and Christian, subject to the action of the Republican party.

The weather forecast for today is cloudy, with probable rains; stationary temperature.

IT doesn't pay to be a "calamity howler." It aids digestion and will help your business to look at the bright side of things.

THE only matter of regret about the prize fight authorized by law in Nevada is that each contestant could not knock the other permanently, and put an end to the beastly business.

THE dispatches say Pope Leo has written a personal letter to the Queen Regent of Spain interceding for the Cubans, and it is thought that the letter may have considerable effect against Spain throughout Europe.

PRESS and Printer says that man who stops taking a newspaper without paying his subscription in full is rarely encountered in the higher walks of life. His place is with the creeping things of earth, and there he is usually found.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S first message to Congress has been transmitted. It is brief and devoted entirely to the necessity of financial relief, the question of greatest import to these United States, with a depleted treasury.

THE Populists, in their convention resolutions, were almost as salty to their recent "when-we-wanted-pie" allies, the silver Democrats, as the latter were to their brother "gold-bug" Democrats during the unpleasantness of 1896.

A DISPATCH says that at the Democratic primaries held in Prairie Town, Ill., a strong resolution was adopted, changing the name of the party from Democratic to "Free Silver, 16 to 1," and the official ballots will be so printed. That was well and honestly done. Why not have a name truly indicative of the principles represented?

ON April 27, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant, the splendid mausoleum of the dead General at Riverside Park, New York, will be dedicated. It is nearly twelve years since General Grant died. The new tomb has been erected at a cost of $600,000, directly in front of the temporary brick tomb in which General Grant's remains were buried.

No little amusement is being had at the expense of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls in his new role of sporting reporter of the Carson City prize fight. Mr. Ingalls says he is working for an honest living and winds up with this crack at Kansas craziness:

The administration of President McKinley will have my active and cordial support and when the next occasion comes, I shall omit no effort to secure Republican ascendency in Kansas and the redemption of the State from imbecile misrule and degradation.

Toll-Gate Raiders.

The outrages of turnpike raiders, the species of outlawry which is the natural outcome of the incendiary rantings of Popocratic demagogues against capital, corporations, and all investments of the character necessary for the development of the vast resources of a great country, during the late campaign, these outrages, oft repeated, are culminating now in the attempt to take human life. One gate keeper was shot, perhaps fatally, while trying to save his house from the torch that had been applied by the raiders. Two other toll-houses were saturated with oil and burned.

The Governor has taken prompt action and offered reward in these cases, but as he sets forth in his message published in part in THE BEE, our laws do not provide the necessary relief from such conditions as now exist.

A missionary corps should be organized for work in Kentucky and they should begin work on those demagogues, who, for fear of losing their ascendency as leaders, continually stoop to stir up the worst passions of the people and thus boost themselves into *office*—"their meat, their drink and their respectability."

The Inspector's Report.

Elsewhere we publish a resume of State Mine Inspector Norwood's report for 1896, which has just been completed. The report is full of interest to coal miner and operator. And not the least important fact developed is that the record of fatal accidents has, under Mr. Norwood's careful supervision, shown a steady improvement, and that the record for 1897 is the best ever made—tonnage of coal produced and number of persons employed being considered. Of course our county of Hopkins retains her supremacy as the greatest coal producer in the State, holding her past record of producing almost one-fourth the entire State's output. Whitley county comes next, producing a little over one-half as much bituminous coal as Hopkins, and some cannel.

The slight decrease of 1896 output compared with that of 1895, is in no way surprising. The wonder is that with such general demoralization to all business the decrease was not much greater.

The decided drop in the average selling price per ton is indicative of the very small profit to operators and in many instances reduced wages to miners.

The work to miners employed has been slightly better than in 1895, for the reason that fewer men have been employed and a larger number of days worked.

Wild Theories, and Dishonest Methods.

Statistics show that the population of Kansas is on the decrease, while insanity is on the increase. Since 1890, the population has dropped off 6 per cent, while there has been an increase of 41 per cent in the number of insane persons in the State asylum, and all who have been legally declared insane are not included in the calculation. The superintendent of the insane asylum says that financial agitation and discussion which has been going on in the State for several years is in a great degree responsible for the increase of insanity. Populism has much to answer for. The State laws against railroads and other corporations have not only ruined their earning capacity but have diverted capital to other fields. The repudiation of incurred debts by legal decision through the declaration of unconstitutionality of statutes which authorized the issue of bonds for road improvement, has left Eastern parties upon whom they were foisted with thousands of dollars of worthless paper, while the public, the abutting land owners and the counties enjoy the good roads for which they have never paid. Kansas securities are a stench in the nostrils of safe investors, and the legislation proposed by the sitting solons has a tendency to repel instead of attract immigration. In this connection, J. H. Davis writes very sensibly, as follows:

"If a corporation is to be restrained by law from profits over and above a given percentage upon the capital originally invested, there is no good reason why Smith, Robinson and Jones should not be equally restricted. If Smith bought real estate on Broadway sixty years ago for $50,000, and gets more than $3,000 income from it now let the surplus be confiscated. If Jones started a cotton mill with $100,000 a quarter of a century ago and has managed it with so much ability that it is fairly worth $500,000 now, put a legislative committee to work on his books, and then compel him to sell his goods so low that he cannot clear over $6,000 per year. If Robinson started a newspaper and worked its circulation and advertising up until it gives an income of half a million or a million dollars per year, let the law fix his advertising rates at one-tenth of what they now are, and declare that his paper shall be given away for nothing, because he is making too much money. Let us regulate the commerce of the world by law; declare that railway fare from the Atlantic to the Pacific shall not be more than $10; that a steam engine shall not be sold for more than five per cent above the actual cost of materials and labor; that Tiffany's customers shall decide the selling price of his wares; that if an eminent surgeon is called from New York to Chicago to perform a dangerous operation, his fee shall be limited by the law of Illinois; that the price of a piece of land and a piece of cloth shall be fixed by a legislative committee; that thrift shall be smothered, wealth taxed out of existence, capital chained, industry discouraged and enterprise killed."

Then there will be an end of manufacturing and trading, and the principal employment of the army of artisans and labores will consist of a vain and hungry search for work.

FRANKFORT NEWS.

Beginning of the Special Session. Work of the Caucus—Death of Senator Salyer.

DOCTOR HUNTER THE CAUCUS NOMINEE.

Special correspondence to THE BEE.

Frankfort, Ky., March 16, 1897.—The Republican caucus on Friday evening was a very tame if not altogether harmonious gathering. The exclusion of all but members was accepted by outsiders as an indication of stormy scenes to follow. The naming of Hunter, Holt, Yerkes and Lewis as candidates for the nomination occupied but a short time and the caucus adjourned till nine o'clock Saturday morning. At that time it took but one ballot to put the name of Dr. Hunter in nomination as the Republican choice for United States Senator. The nomination was made unanimous. The nominee was presented to the convention by Mr. Bailey of the committee of notification in a graceful speech, promising loyalty to the contesting parties and pleading for support and co operation of their friends, so as to ensure the speedy election of the successful contestant.

Dr. Hunter made a brief address of thanks for the honor conferred and expressed the friendliest feelings for those who had supported his opponents and declared that he had never uttered an unkind word against any member. Judge Holt was called for and made a ringing plea for united action and was followed by Hon. J. W. Lewis in the same vein. Representative Burnham vouches for the loyal support of the friends of St. John Boyle who was unavoidably absent, and all the adverse forces seemed by their announcements of fealty to be closing up the ranks prepared to push forward to a speedy victory. The decision of Lieutenant Governor Worthington that this is a new and not a continuation of last session, and therefore balloting for Senator cannot begin till the second Tuesday, although controverted by many, seems to have been acquiesced in.

The election of Dr. Hunter to the Senate of the United States on next Tuesday seems to be a foregone conclusion. Yet there are all sorts of sensational rumors in circulation. The friends of Governor Bradley are said to have formed an alliance with the silverites, sound money Democrats and disgruntled Republicans to elect him Senator instead of Hunter. There is no likelihood of this being consummated. The Governor would lend himself to no such scheme which would immediately hand over the reins of State government to the silver Democrats. The sound-money Democrats would not grasp at a shadow when sure, by doing so, of losing the substance. The most implacable foe of Dr. Hunter who desired his defeat would scorn to accomplish it by such means. Everything now points to harmonious action in Republican ranks.

The sudden death of Senator Salyer which occurred at his home last Sunday cast a gloom over the proceedings of the two Houses. Mr. Bailey, after paying an eloquent tribute to the character of the deceased, offered resolutions of condolence to be spread upon the minutes of the House, and a copy forwarded to the family, upon the adoption of which the House, upon motion of Mr. Carroll, immediately adjourned. Senator Taylor was a Sound-Money Democrat.

There is not much probability that the absence of Senator Ogilivie, on account of sickness, or the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Salyer will delay the business of the Assembly. No necessity seems to exist for their votes on any important question and it is expected that matters will proceed as usual until their seats are fillled.

There seems to be a general desire on the part of the conservative business men of both parties to expedite matters and make the session as short as posssible. Unnecessary prolongation would certainly be detrimental to Republican interests, as the additional expense would be attributed to them. D. K. N.

Coal Famine at Enfield, Ill.

Enfield, Ill., March 13.—On account of railroad traffic being so badly impaired by high water, this little city is suffering one of the greatest coal famines ever known here. Shade trees are being cut for fuel, and should cold weather commence now, suffering among the poorer classes would be fearful.

A Double Killing.

Hopkinsvile, March 13.—Henry Lane, a policeman, was shot and instantly killed by Walter Merritt at 9 o'clock to-night.

Merritt was standing in the door of Lacey's saloon, where he had been drinking heavily. Officer Lane passed by and Merritt said: "I am not afraid of you," to which Lane replied. "Don't think I'm afraid to run you in."

The officer had his hands in his front pockets and before he realized his danger Merritt had pulled his gun and fired.

The bullet struck Lane over the left eye, penetrating to the brain. The shooting was at such close range that the man's face was powder-burnt. Lane fell dead almost instantly.

Officers Cravens and Moorman came running up on hearing the shooting, and started to arrest Merritt. A general firing was begun on both sides, resulting in the killing of Merritt at the hands of Officer Moorman.

Excitement ran high among the citizens over the killing of Lane, and had not Merritt met his death there might have been trouble for him. He was considered a bad man. He was about 25 years old.

Great

Sales proved by the statements of leading druggists everywhere, show that the people have an abiding confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Great

Cures proved by the voluntary statements of thousands of men and women show that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does possess

Power over disease by purifying, enriching and invigorating the blood, upon which not only health but life itself depends. The great

Success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing others warrants you in believing that a faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you if you suffer from any trouble caused by impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

FITZ IS NOW CHAMPION.

The Lanky Antipodean Knocks Out the Big American in the Fifteenth Round.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the Australian pugilist, is now the recognized champion of the world, he having defeated James J. Corbett, the former champion, in the fifteenth round, at Carson City, Nev., yesterday. The fight was fast and furious from the start, and the American seemed to be getting the best of it, until the fourteenth round, when the Australian struck him on the neck and in the side. In the next round Corbett lasted only one minute and three seconds, when he was knocked out. Following is a brief account:

The men were called into the ring at 12:10 and instructed to shake hands; Fitzsimmons, however, refused to shake.

In the sixth round Corbett brought first blood.

Up to the tenth round Corbett was getting in seven licks to Fitzsimmons' three or five.

From the tenth to the thirteenth round the blows were equally divided.

Rounds 14 and 15, in which Fitz knocked his opponent out, have been described above.

Fitzsimmons was pounded badly throughout the mill, and blood poured from him. Corbett hit him hard and often in the face, but could not phase him.

The Corbett people claim that foul tactics were used, but we suppose that the decision of the referee will stand.

WALLING WILL HANG.

Gov. Bradley Declines to Interfere and Jackson and Walling Will Hang Together.

Frankfort, March 15.—March 20 is the date Jackson and Walling will hang. The Governor refuses to interfere. His decision is as follows.

"The Jury were the judges of the credibility of the witnesses and their verdict should not be disturbed unlees flagrantly against the evidence. The Circuit and Appellate Courts have reviewed the case and declined to interfere. I see no reason why I should commute the sentence and therefore decline to do so. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, Governor of Kentucky.

DOWN IN THE MINES.

Illinois will have seven mine inspectors each of whom has to stand a rigid examination, and we believe all men filling so important a position should first be required to show their knowledge of the duties they are expected to perform.

"Billie" Kelly got his foot caught by the wheel of a car at No. 9 mines yesterday. The injury was a squeeze, in which no bones were broken, but he will be off duty a while.

While our miners here had no representative in the cake walk, there were many of them on hand to partake of the supper and enjoy the fun.

We quote here how a Tennessee paper talks of convict labor in that state and the part it plays in coal producing:

"The coal trade here has been less for the present winter than for many preceeding ones. The greatest cause of the light trade is attributable to the warm weather during the winter. Another that that has damaged the coal trade is the product produced by the State's coal mines at Brushy Mountain mined by convicts. As long as this policy is continued by the State, so long will the coal trade of this of this place be damaged."

Secretary George C. Atkinson was out again last week hustling for business for the St. Bernard Company, and you can rest assured he generally gets what he goes after.

Superintendent Salmon, of the Crabtree mines, and family spent Sunday with relatives here.

Some fine specimens of a fire clay lately discovered under a vein of coal by the St. Bernard Company, have been forwarded to Louisville to be tested.

One of the miners whom we heard complain of hard times last week had in his possession at the time two jugs of whiskey which we suppose he was taking home to revive his drooping spirits. We know of no better way to bring on the condition of affairs he complained of than to follow in his footsteps and such a class deserve no sympathy from any one.

Judging from the heated conversations that take place between our miners while standing on the corners, they are taking quite an interest in the fight to come off soon at Carson City with Corbett and Fitzsimmons as principals.

Secretary Anderson, of the Monarch Coal Co., was down to attend the cake walk and supper last Thursday and he certainly enjoyed himself.

POPULISTS CONDEMN

"The Action of the Leaders of the Democratic Party in Hopkins County."

DENOMINATED SELFISH OFFICE-SEEKERS

Candidates Nominated for County Judge, Representative, Assessor and Jailer.

The Populists of Hopkins county met in convention at Madisonville, Monday in accordance to the call of Chairman Davenport.

The official proceedings were as follows:

The People's Party of Hopkins county in mass convention assembled March 15, 1897, in the circuit court room, Madisonville, Ky., was called to order by Chairman Davenport, and proceeded to organize by electing, Y. W. Gentry, Chairman and A. P. Hanner, Secretary.

On motion a committee was appointed on Resolutions, composed of J. A. Davenport,, Thomas Dame and J. C. Lovan.

While committee was out deliberating we had an able speech by Eld. William Banks.

The following is the report of the Committee on Resolutions:

The people's party of Hopkins county, in mass convention assembled do hereby endorse the action of the State committee in the bold and independent stand it takes in behalf of finance reform and other needed reforms as well, and do most unreservedly censure and condemn the action of the leaders of the Democratic party in Hopkins county in preventing and hindering the will of the people from being exercised in bringing about a union of finance reform and free coinage forces of whatever political faith they may be, to the selfish end that the Democratic office seekers may be able to fill their pockets with the emoluments of office regardless of the wish or will of the rank and file of the people.

And whereas, we the People's party of Hopkins county, did on January 7, 1897, in reply to a request made of us by prominent Democrats of said county, state conditions upon which we would join hands with them in Hopkins county and this judicial district, viz.: That we would nominate men from our own ranks and do so in our own way for the four offices of representative, assessor, county judge and jailer, and further we stated to them that looking to a more perfect union of finance reform and free coinage forces that there shall be a new device adopted for the year 1897, which implied a willingness on our part to discard our device, but notwithstanding our liberality as offered in order to effect that more perfect union of all free silver forces to the end that the whole people might have more money and less misery, our conditions as submitted were rejected in toto; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we the People's party of Hopkins county in mass convention assembled do reaffirm our allegiance to the People's party of the United States as the only real reform party that exists in America; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby most earnestly, candidly and honestly extend to one and all regardless of political affiliations heretofore held, a most cordial invitation to come and take their stand with us and help us to administer to those Democratic leaders of Hopkins county, that rebuke they so richly deserve. And in order that the selfishness of a few office-seeking individuals shall not override the interests and real will of the masses, be it

Resolved, That we adopt as one of our cardinal principles by which we shall be governed in selecting candidates for any and all offices, that the offices shall seek the man and not the man the office.

Resolved, That we nominate candidates for the offices above mentioned, and make use of all fair means in our power to secure their election, and that we favor the union of the bimetallic forces on a satisfactory basis.

On motion Chairman Davenport was chosen to represent Hopkins county in the State Convention, April 9, 1897, and is hereby authorized to cast the entire vote of Hopkins county in all proceedings that may come up for consideration; with Elder Wm Banks as alternate.

On motion the convention proceeded to make nominations for the four offices set forth in resolutions.

The ballot was taken and resulted in the choice of the following named parties for said offices:

For County Judge—H. R. Bourland.
For Representative—W. A. O'Brien.
For Assessor—W. D. Crow.
For Jailer—J. A. Davenport.

On motion the Committee was authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in these nominations.

On motion it was requested that the Twice-a-Week Mail and the Hustler publish these proceedings and all reform papers please copy.

Y. W. GENTRY, Ch'r'm.
A. P. HANNER, Sec'y.

March 15, 1897.

Poor Blood

When a horse is poor in flesh, a new harness won't give him strength. If a house is cold new furniture won't warm it. If your strength is easily exhausted; work a burden; nerves weak; digestion poor; muscles soft; if you are pale and worn out, the trouble is with the blood. It is not so much IMPURE blood as POOR blood. Pills won't make this blood rich; nor will bitters, nor iron tonics, any more than a new harness will give strength to the horse, or new furniture will make a house warm. For poor blood you want something that will make rich blood. SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is the best remedy in the world for enriching the blood.

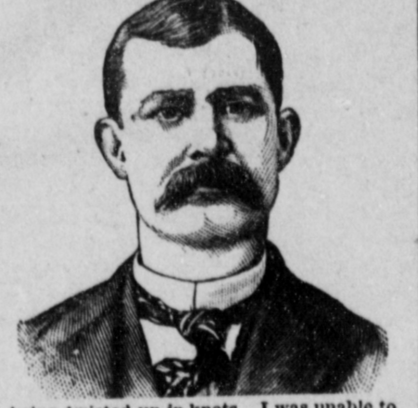
We have prepared a book telling you more about the subject. Sent Free. For sale by all druggists at 50c. & $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

UNTOLD MISERY FROM RHEUMATISM

C. H. King, Water Valley, Miss., cured by **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

"For five years, I suffered untold misery from muscular rheumatism. I tried every known remedy, consulted the best physicians, visited Hot Springs, Ark., three times, spending $1000 there, besides doctors' bills; but could obtain only temporary relief. My flesh was wasted away so that I weighed only ninety-three pounds; my left arm and leg were drawn out of shape, the muscles



being twisted up in knots. I was unable to dress myself, except with assistance, and could only hobble about by using a cane. I had no appetite, and was assured, by the doctors, that I could not live. The pains, at times, were so awful, that I could procure relief only by means of hypodermic injections of morphine. I had my limbs bandaged in clay, in sulphur, in poultices; but these gave only temporary relief. After trying everything, and suffering the most awful tortures, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Inside of two months, I was able to walk without a cane. In three months, my limbs began to strengthen, and in the course of a year, I was cured. My weight has increased to 165 pounds, and I am now able to do my full day's work as a railroad blacksmith."

AYER'S

The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla.

AYER'S PILLS cure Headache.

LOCOMOTIVE BLASTS.

Last Monday morning a freight train was wrecked at Springfield, Tenn., while passing over a switch and if reports at hand are reliable it was the work of train wreckers, as a coupling pin was placed between the rail and guard rail, and it was this that threw the cars from the track after the engine and several cars had passed over. A close investigation and look out for the scoundrels will be kept by the railroad company and if found a term of several years in prison will undoubtedly be their fate.

Special Agent Granger is now quite busy trying to locate parties guilty of throwing through coach windows on passenger trains.

When it is now said that the high water this year so far has damaged railroads to the amount of $3,000,000, the prospect for a prosperous year looks gloomy indeed.

Operator T. C. Martin and his brother Will went down to Nashville to hear ex-Candidate Bryan speak and so ardent adadmirers of him are they that you could not convince them that he does not speak the gospel truth.

It is estimated that the E. & T. H. road has by the late washouts been damaged to the extent of $100,000.

For several days last week traffic was somewhat disturbed by the high water in Illinois and Indiana and its effect could be easily seen on the Henderson division.

Two new cabooses have been received lately for use on this division.

Word received from Mr. Hoskins, formerly a conductor on this road, says that he is now running a train on some Texas road running out of Dennison,

We understand that Wm. Devney will soon take a run on 91 and 92 instead of the Providence run he is now on.

A lady passenger came near being struck by a rock thrown into a sleeping car at or near Springfield, Tenn., last Sunday night.

Curtis Lane is now a full-fledged conductor, and we are getting along nicely.

Walter Wright and wife were called to Henderson Tuesday to attend the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Ward, who died quite suddenly.

The L. and N. officials will probably put on a Sunday train from Elkton to Guthrie to make one round trip. This will give the Elkton folks their Sunday mail, the comforts of which they know little about.

Bill's in Trouble.

I've got a letter, parson, from my son away out West,
An' my ol' heart is heavy as an anvil in my breast,
To think the boy whose futur' I had once so nobly planned
Should wander from the path o' right an' come to sich an end!
I told him when he left us only three short years ago,
He'd find himself a-plowin' in a mighty crooked row,
He'd miss his father's counsels, an' his mother's prayers too,
But he said the farm was hateful, an' he guessed he'd have to go.

I know there's big temptation for a youngster in the West,
But I believed our Billy had the courage to resist,
An' when he left I warned him o' the ever-waitin' snares
That lie like hidden sarpints in life's path way everywheres.
But Bill he promised faithful to be keerful, an' allowed
He'd build a reputation that'd make us mighty proud,
But it seems as how my counsel sort o' faded from his mind,
An' now the boy's in trouble o' the very wustest kind!

His letters came so seldom that I somehow sort o' knowed
That Billy was a trampin' on a mighty rocky road,
But never once imagined he would bow my head in shame,
An' in the dust 'd waller his ol' daddy's honored name.
He writes from out in Denver, an' the story's mighty short;
I just can't tell his mother; it'll crush her poor old heart!
An' so I reckoned, Parson, you might break the news to her—
Bill's in the Legislatur,' but he doesn't say what fur.

—Denver Post.

Dr. Nansen is a lover of bright colors. His ship, the Farm, was painted green, gray, scarlet and white, picked out with gold.

St. Patrick's Day in the Morning.

(From Judge.)

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Killilly—"Mrs. McShanagan, Oi've boorded wid yez now fer foor mont's, wid divil a kick about th' grub; but Oi draws th' loine on th' grane spinach this mornin.''

Mrs. McShanagan—"Phwats th' matter wid it?''

Mr. Killilly—"Begorra!" it hos a *red* hair in it."

AUSPICIOUS OCCASION.

Muldoon—"Oi be afther hearin' that O'Hooley is dead. He wor a foine felly."

O'Hoolihan—"Thrue fer yez, me bhoy. He doied happy, thinkin' phwat an iligant wake he'd give th' bhoys on Saint Pathrick's ave.'

To Compound Prescriptions

properly it takes time. It requires experience and a complete knowledge of drugs. It requires the druggist to have a large variety of drugs—fresh drugs. He must give the best possible work and for compensation he must be reasonable.

WITH THE ABOVE FACTS REMEMBER WE'RE CAREFUL.

ST. BERNARD DRUG STORE.
BRYAN HOPPER, Manager.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine, and let it stand twenty four hours; a sediment or setting indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its most wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention THE BEE and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Are you a subscriber to THE BEE? You should be.

BISHOP'S LINENS.

Linens are always in season, aren't they? Especially Table Linens, Napkins, Ninety inch Linen Sheeting and Linen Towels.

Our Table Linens run in price from 25c. to $1.50 a yard.

For 45c. we show a Sixty-six Inch One-half Bleached Damask, with tasty border, and a vine running through the body of the cloth, that will make you say, "Cut me off two and one-half yards," as soon as you see it.

For 50c. we show a nice assortment of styles in both Bleached and One-half Bleached Damasks, running in width from 64 to 68 inches.

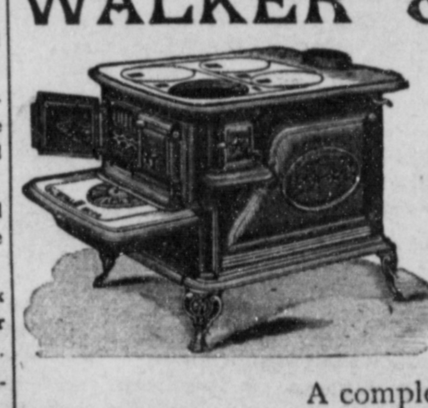
Our Twenty-five inch Damask is not linen, though it makes a good appearance and washes first-rate.

In Ninety-inch Linen Sheeting we show three grades, 75c., $1 and $1.35 These are selling nicely for Table Cloths and Napkins, the purchaser displaying her skill in Drawing, Hemstitching, etc. These also come in for Table or Dresser Scarfs, Doyles, etc.

In Towels, Crashes and Napkins, we keep constantly on hand a complete assortment. See our All-linen Towels at 20c., 25c., 35c. and 50c. a pair. Our Job Lots are still going at prices regardless of cost.

BISHOP & CO., MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY.
YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT.

WALKER & TWYMAN,
TINNERS.



(Successors to)
THOS. D. WALKER, "Old Joker,"
THE PIONEER TINNER.
Main Street, West of Railroad,
EARLINGTON, KY.

A complete Stock of
STOVES, CASTINGS AND TINWARE.

Repairing, Roofing and Guttering, "Sky-high" in quality and prices dirt cheap.

If you need anything in their line, WALKER & TWYMAN are the men you are looking for. You can get what you want and have a little money left.

ARE YOU HUNGRY?

If you are, there is but one place in Earlington to get a quick lunch—at BEALL'S.

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

Hot Coffee all the time. Fresh Stock of Fruits, Confections, Cakes, Canned Goods, Fine Cigars and Tobacco at REASONABLE PRICES.

L. X. BEALL,
CORDIER BUILDING, MAIN AND RAILROAD. EARLINGTON, KY.

$1.79

For a
SHORT TIME
We will sell
BAILEY'S O. K. $2.00 SHOES
......At......
$1.79

Per Pair FOR CASH. This is done to introduce the best TWO DOLLAR Shoe ever put on this market. If you want the Best Bargain ever offered COME QUICK. How much we lose on each pair of Shoes is our business and your GAIN. See the Big Pile of them in our Window.

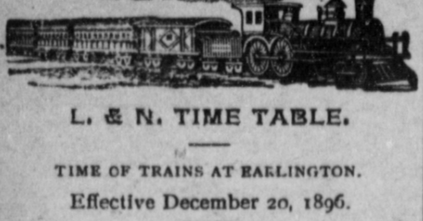
BAILEY & CO.
Madisonville, Ky.

$1.79 $1.79

$1.79

The Bee

"By Industry we Thrive."



L. & N. TIME TABLE.

TIME OF TRAINS AT EARLINGTON.

Effective December 20, 1896.

NORTH.

No. 52	10:23 a m
No. 92	11:38 a m
No. 54	10.53 p m
No. 70	7:50 a m
No. 78	4:55 p m

SOUTH.

No. 51	5:31 p m
No. 91	8.14 p m
No. 53	4:59 a m
No. 69	4:40 p m
No. 77	7:35 a m

No 91 and No. 54 are fast trains,

W. W. ETHRIDGE, Agent.

Time Table I. C. R. R.

(Effective July 19, 1896.)

EAST BOUND.

	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6
Lv. New Orleans	7:15 p m	8:00 a m	
Lv. Memphis	8:15 a m	7:45 p m	
Lv. Fulton	1:05 p m	11:35 p m	6:15 a m
Lv. Paducah	2:55 p m	1:00 a m	8:00 a m
Lv. Princeton	4:40 p m	2:28 a m	9:37 a m
Lv. Nortonville	5:42 p m	3:20 a m	10:45 a m
Ar. Central City	6:55 p m	4:00 a m	12:20 p m
Ar. Louisville	11:10 p m	7:55 a m	5:17 p m
Ar. Cincinnati		6:40 a m	11:55 a m

WEST BOUND.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5
Lv. Cincinnati	11:20 p m	2:30 p m	
Lv. Louisville	3:30 a m	6:55 p m	8:05 a m
Lv. Central City	8:15 a m	10:55 a m	1:30 p m
Lv. Nortonville	9:11 a m	11:32 p m	2:35 p m
Lv. Princeton	10:18 a m	12:21 a m	3:55 p m
Lv. Paducah	12:20 p m	1.57 a m	5.50 p m
Ar. Fulton	2.25 p m	3.30 a m	7.30 p m
Ar. Memphis		6 40 p m	7.10 a m
Ar. New Orleans		7.40 p m	7.30 p m

All trains run daily. Nos. 3 and 4 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeper, reclining chair cars between Cincinnati and New Orleans. Direct connections made at all junctions.

H. HANSON, G. P. and T. A.

Earlington Happenings.

News Notes—Personal Paragraphs and Other Doings at Home Worthy of Special Mention.

Miss Lottie Ashby is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. T. J. McEuen has returned from Evansville.

John Victory has announced as candidate for County Clerk.

Mrs. S. E. Stevens is visiting relatives in Henderson county.

BORN—to Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Burden on Monday March 8th, a boy.

Dr. G. B. Fayne, formerly of this place, has taken up his abode in Uniontown.

Misses Janette McGary and Lucile Crenshaw visited relatives in Hopkinsville this week.

Rev. E. B. Timmons and little daughter, of Hickory, Grove, spent Monday night in Earlington with Rev. C. C. Hall.

Mrs. W. P. Ross, Mrs. Dudley O'Conner and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Orr, of Madisonville, attended the cake walk last Thursday evening.

F. E. McGary is now located in Sturgis with his feather renovating outfit. He called on THE BEE Monday and reports business fair.

Word has just been received that Rev. R. V. Omer will preach at the Christian Church in this place on Sunday and Sunday night.

THE BEE's job department is full of business and the work done is the kind that demands and obtains a second glance. That's the kind we do.

St. Patrick's day was lively here with enthusiasm about the prize fight, and the result came all too soon for those who were greatly interested in hearing the story in detail.

The Kentucky Grand Commandery of the United Order of the Golden Cross meets in Madisonville, in the second week in April. More extensive announcement will be made later on.

The W. C. T. U. of this broad land are very highly pleased by the indications that amount almost to certainty that no wine will be served at the White House during this Administration.

E. J. Umstead has joined the League of American Wheelmen and is already the full fledged Local Consul for Earlington and vicinity. We may expect the League here to grow for he is an enthusiastic wheelman.

Woodson Browning is at Market this week laying in further additions to Bishop & Co's. already fine stock of new spring and summer goods. Their advertisement in THE BEE will announce these goods from week to week.

Mr. James R. Rash, of this place, Mr. M. Cain, of Mortons Gap, and Mr. J. V. McEuen, of St. Charles, are in Louisville this week buying goods for the stores of the St. Bernard Coal Co. Mrs. Cain accompanied her husband. Miss Phronie Murphy also joined the party.

Mrs. Dennis Berrigan who is very ill and not expected to recover seems gradually getting weaker. There seems to be scarce a hope for her improvement, and her host of friends, for they are very many, are prepared to hear the worst and last sad news of her death.

There are two reasonable things which everybody should do; take good care of one's health; and if lost, regain it quickly, and to this everybody will agree. And there are a great multitude of people who are agreed that for both purposes Simmon's Liver Regulator is the best helper. "I am troubled with torpid liver and nothing gives relief so quick like Simmons Liver Regulator."—R. R. Strange, Lake City Fla.

A Great Success.

The Supper and Cake Walk given by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. last Thursday evening was an entire success, The supper was eaten, to the last plateful, and more asked for by those who came after. Although the preparations were bounteous, the patronage was beyond expectations and there were others who could not be fed. The patrons were on hand early and the ladies began serving supper quite as early as advertised, 5:30. After that it was a question as to who should get the next vacancy at the table.

The museum, presided over by Miss Minnie Bourland, who explained all the mysteries to those who could not see the point, was also well patronized—especially after Nick Toombs appeared in the negro minstrel role of crier at the door of the hall of mysteries. Nick was very genial and accommodating, as is his wont. He said he was a drummer and had all kinds of cheek, and of course he would get into his cake-walk togs and cry for the museum. The friendly traveling man was in evidence. Guy Hatfield was the successful bidder for the prize cake at the close of the entertainment, and he invited all the principals in the affair to the hotel, where the cake was cut and the gayeties of the evening crowned with good will.

Interest was intense in the performances of the "walkers;" their costumes, their inimitable walks, their antics in the representation of a corn-field Virginia reel, all called forth the most hearty applause from the packed house. There were cries of "Number 8!", "Number 12!" "Number 6!" "Number 7" "Number 1" etc., etc., and the "walkers" walked and put on their best and most thorough "airs," doing their work heartily and with much spirit.

The judges announced through 'Squire Jim Head, in a graceful manner, that the decision was that the prize should go to "Number 8", provided about two-thirds of the cake should go to the lady. The lady in question was Miss Effie Stevens whose every motion and look was thoroughly that of a cornfield darkey. The gentleman was Mr. T. C. Martin.

Financially, the affair was a success too. The total receipts were a few cents under sixty dollars, and the net proceeds something over thirty-seven dollars.

A Remarkable Undertaking.

THE BEE acknowledges the receipt from friend Walter McGary of a copy of the first issue of "Norna, A Circuit of the World—Illustrated." It is a beautifully illustrated portfolio, containing nine handsome plates of views in the city of New York. It is the preliminary to the story of the wanderings of the yacht Norna and her crew through the waters of every clime, and the scheme contemplates the monthly issue of this publication with handsome pictures and descriptions of the unusal places they will visit.

Walter's friend, Alfred H. Danfort, a young and wealthy New York man, is one of the projectors of this scheme and goes with the Norna. By the way, Mr, Danfort came to Kentucky the other we[illegible] for the express purpose of visit[illegible] a Kentucky girl, whose home is [illegible] Providence.

Ed Robinson, Roadmaster.

A letter announces that our former townsmen, Mr. Ed F. Robinson, has accepted a position as Roadmaster with the Indiana and Illinois Southern Railway Company, and began his new duties Monday. His address is now Sullivan, Ind. Mr. Robinson has been located at Mattoon in the engineering department of the "Big Four."

Mack Stanley's Loss.

Mack Stanley, living about three and a half miles east of Earlington had a sad misfortune last Friday. He was some distance from the house when he discovered it in flames and scarcely anything was saved. It was a good comfortable home and the loss of the value of about $500 is a severe blow. It is understood that one of Mr. Stanley's little children caused the fire.

Our First Lawyer.

Mr. Jerrold A. Jonson, who comes to us from Greenville, with the best endorsements from Judge Charles Eaves, of that place, has cast his lot with us as Attorney-at-law. Mr. Jonson is the first lawyer to locate in Earlington within our knowledge, and in our peacable community there has been little reason for legal services. We welcome Mr. Jonson as a worthy young man, yet trust that his prosperity may not come out of any increase of strife among our people.

Your Intelligence.

Your intelligence is questioned by the druggist who tries to influence you to let him bottle anything for you when you ask for Dr. Bells Pine-Tar-Honey. No druggist can put this up for you—he cannot put up anything like it—it is not to be had in bulk—it is to be had only in 25c, 50c and $1 bottles. There is nothing "just as good" as Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Avoid those substitutes with similar sounding names. When you buy Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey see that the bottle has never been opened and that it bears the picture and testimony of "Good Old Granny Metcalfe," and the name of the E. E. Sutherland Medicine company, Fountain Park, Paducah, Ky.

Spring Opening.

Elsewhere will be found a handsome advertisement of J. T. Alexander's big stock of Dress Goods, Black Goods, Trimmings, Clothing, Shoes, Mattings, etc., etc. Mr. Alexander has just returned from market and brings with him a splendid assortment of handsome goods which he is selling at prices competition cannot beat.

See his great stock.

HAD TO SHOOT.

To Save the Life of a Clerk in a Morton's Gap Store, the Negro Porter Uses a Pistol.

TWO SLIGHT WOUNDS INFLICTED

Yesterday morning, Dave Stramler, a colored man in the employ of the Hecla Coal Company of this place went into the store of the St. Bernard Coal Company at Mortons Gap, and, going behind the counter, swore he would take what pleased him, especially in the shoe line. Persuasion was unavailing and when Mr. D. D. Davis took hold of him to assist him out, Stramler grappled him, and, taking a rock from his pocket, struck violently at Mr. Davis' head. His blow overreached or the result might have been fatal. However, Stramler's wrist came down on the back of Mr. Davis' head with such force that he was felled to the floor. Stramler regained possession of the rock—in his hands a dangerous weapon—and grappled Mr. Davis again as he arose. In the midst of the struggle Renzie Stanley, the colored porter, came to Mr. Davis' rescue from the rear of the store, and fired three shots from a revolver, two of which took effect in the body of Stramler, who then tried to escape, but was captured. The wounds are not serious, one in the hand and another in the muscles of the leg.

Mr. Henry G. Morton was the first to see Stramler. Mr. Morton discovered that Stramler was toward the front of the store and behind the counter. He walked forward and asked the negro if he wanted anything, and told him if he wanted shoes and would step around in front of the counter he would show him the shoes, putting his hand on Stramler's arm at the same time. Stramler, with his hand in his pocket, jerked loose from Mr. Morton and swearing he would take what he liked, remained behind the counter. Mr. Will Kimmons came from his office in the rear and tried his powers of persuasion. Neither of these gentlemen are men of muscle and, to be discreet, one went for the city marshal and the other for the porter.

It was just here that Mr. Davis came upon the scene and was attacked by Stramler with the result as stated.

THE BEE has investigated and finds that Stramler has done scarcely any work for some time and has been a source of terror to the negroes about Hecla. He seems to have been wrong in his head since his brother met violent death in Illinois during the winter by falling or being knocked at night from a railroad bridge into the frozen stream below where his body, partly through the ice, was found next morning.

Stramler's examining trial was held at 2 o'clock p. m., and in default of $300 bond he went to jail.

Magazine Club.

The "Ladies Magazine Club" was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. [illegible] W. Jackson last Thursday afternoon. Miss Hester reviewed "The [illegible]"—selected. Mrs. J. R. [illegible] had chosen the same subjet. Mrs. Feland read "A Woman" from Scribners.

A number of members were absent on account of sickness. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. W. C. Morton in Madisonville, Thursday March 25, at 2 p. m. Mrs. Will Feland and Mrs. Paul M. Moore will lead and Mrs. Wendel will read a selection.

Easter Sunday.

Easter this year comes late, April 18. Indeed, it can never come but seven days later, April 25, and the earliest it can come is March 22. Easter is always the first Sunday after the first full moon at or after the vernal equinox, which is the beginning of the ecclesiastical year. In 1886, Easter fell on April 16, which it will not do again until 1913, while as to the earliest date, March 22, it will not fall on that either in this or the next century.

Interested.

THE BEE's religious department, begun last week, is reciving the hearty approval anticipated and will be continued, of course, as a regular feature. The Sunday School lesson and Christian Endeavor topic will be given liberal space each week, as well as notes of local church society affairs and items of general interest.

"Not Exactly Right."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsapaulla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists. 25c.

The South Kansas Methodist Conference declared itself by a vote of 75 to 21 in favor of admitting women to the general conference.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at St. Bernard Drug Store.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

CROFTON.

Mr. Lat Shanks, of Underwood, visited friends at this place Tuesday.

Crofton has made one more step towards progression, it organized a jockey club and set the first Saturday in each month as jockey day.

Mr. Jared Shelton moved to the country Wednesday.

Sam Pucket, of Empire has moved to this place to open a coal mine.

Dr. J. B. Jackson, of Hopkinsville was in our town Saturday.

J. W. Rhodes has returned from Louisville.

Rev. J. W. Trotter went to Cincinnati Monday to purchase goods.

Mrs. Caroline Reynolds is very sick this week.

Mrs Delia Bourland, who has been very sick is recovering.

Rev. Sam McCord preached an interesting sermon to a large congregation at Union Grove Saturday night.

Measles are raging in and around Crofton.

David Rowe, of Howell, has come to his mother's at this place on account of sickness.

ST. CHARLES.

Albert Keown is with us again for a few days.

Chas. B. Jenkins has been appointed town marshall.

John Spingler and wife are in Louisville purchasing goods.

Dr. Bone, of Madisonville, was here, professionally last week.

The city calaboose is undergoing some much needed repairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Baker can rejoice over the arrival of twins (boy and girl) on the 5th inst.

Alvin McIntosh and Miss Kate Woodruff were married at the bride's home on last Wednesday.

Mr. J. V. McEuen and Miss Phronia Murphy are in Louisville this wsek, buying goods for the St. Bernard Coal Co. at this place.

Mrs. E H. Nisbet, of Madisonville, is visiting relatives here.

The St. Charles brass band has again gone into training, which, of course, means that our people will occasionally have a musical treat.

W. W. Sloan is the new agent in charge of the I. C. R. R. Co's business at this point. Mr. Sloan come here from Princeton, Ky., and will likely remain with us for some time.

Amp Sisk and Miss Rosa Blackwell, who eloped to Springfield last week and were married, have returned and will make their home in this vicinity.

The L. T. L. Society meets in the St. Charles Hall every Sunday at 2 p. m. The exercises are usually well attended and are always interesting.

MORTONS GAP.

Miss Laura Jenkins, of Madisonville, was the guest of Mrs. Henry Davis several days last week.

The peaceful quietude of our town was disturbed a couple of nights last week by a show. Rev. Crowe called it the devil's work.

Judge James attended divine service at Madisoville Saturday.

Messrs. Hall and Adcock, of Earlington, took in the service here Friday night.

Mrs. Henry Davis visited in Madisonville last week.

Misses Inez Dean and Alice Wise, accompanied by Mr. Ollie Toy, of Earlington, were in Mortons Gap, Sunday evening the guests of Mr. Geo. Toy.

Rev. Willson, of Madisonville, spent several days in our town last week among friends.

Mrs. Hill at present assisting in a sanctified meeting at this place conducted by Rev. Crowe.

Henry Faull, of St. Charles, spent several days in our town last week.

Miss Ina Davis, of St. Charles, is at present the guest of Mrs. B. W. Davis.

Ferdinand Balder, of Paducah, was in Mortons Gap one day last week.

Miss Ella Rash, of Madisonville, is at present visiting friends and relatives in Mortons Gap.

Mr. M. Cain and lady left for Louisville this morning where they will purchase spring goods for St. Bernard Coal Company.

Prof. Hobgood visited in Madisonville Sunday.

John Wyatt and family were in Mortous Saturday.

Hon. Polk Laffoon and Wm. Orr, of Madisonville, were in Mortons last week mixing and mingling with the boys.

Well I took in the inauguration of Wm. McKinley and had a grand and glorious time. Wish you could have been there, for I think every body else was there.

Mr. Geo. Toy and Sister and Mrs. Ben T. Robinson were in Madisonville Tuesday.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will certainly destroy the sense of smell, and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Emile Richbourg, the French novelist, is said to have amassed $400,000 in twenty years by writing sensational stories for "Le Petit Journal."

An efficacious remedy for lung affections, throat disorders and all bronchial troubles is found in Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey. This medicine has made many marvelous cures and is justly ranked among the most important remedies of the age.

T. D. Hargis, of Marshall County, Ky., is dead, age 85 years. He was a magistrate for sixty years and married 1,000 couples.

The demand for Ayer's Hair Vigor in such widely-separated regions as South America, Spain, Australia, and India has kept pace with the home consumption, which goes to show that these people know a good thing when they try it.

REV. M. C. ALERIDGE.

A Forceful and Earnest Preacher Who Attracts Large Audiences at Madisonville.

Rev. M. C. Aleridge, the evangelist, who has been holding a series of meetings at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Madisonville, is doing a good work. He is a forceful, earnest and attractive speaker and great crowds flock to hear him so that the church will not begin to accommodate those who wish to avail themselves

Sunday afternoon he addressed an audience composed of men only assembled in the Methodist Church, when 159 went forward expressing the desire to lead better lives and asking an interest in the prayers of the church. This, in Madisonville, but proves that Rev. Aleridge is no ordinary man.

The difference in men, primarily, is in their mental qualities. This difference may be less in quality than in activity, or energy. A man may be the happy possessor of superior brain power, yet lack that particular element necessary to its greatest utility. Another may be as conspicuous for the want of the former, as for the abundance of the latter, and yet attain greater success, in the eyes of the world, than the intellectual recluse.

Now and then there comes along a man possessing a goodly share of each of these qualities, prompted by right motives, who directs his energies in right channels, and even though he may be lacking in that superficiality sometimes denominated culture, that man is a success. It matters not though he may have been a "Mule-buyer" plodding along all uncouscious of his powers until suddenly awakened to a sense of its presence, and a proper appreciation of his responsibility and opportunity. Education is too often measured by Orthography and Syntax. Measured by these standards, the Lord's Prayer is a failure.

One of the characteristics of the Evangelist is that he impresses his audience with his absolute faith in what he preaches. He places a literal interpretation upon the promises set forth in the Holy World and accepts them. He possesses the rare gift of taking Christianity out of the realm of the mysterious where it is too often relegated, and placing it in the realm of the practical where it belongs.

People buy Hood's Sarsaparilla year after year because it does them good. It will do you good to take it now.

The formal written statement of Mrs. Ritra Ruiz, widow of Dr. Ricardo Riuz, who was murdered in his cell in Cuba, has been submitted to Secretary Sherman. Americans hope for a satisfactory investigation.

There is Nothing so Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good, You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free at St. Bernard Drug Store. Regular size 50cents and $1.00.

The Mississippi has broken the record for high water. Levees have broken, much country is inundated and many lives lost.

The sooner you begin to fight the fire, the more easily it may extinguished. The sooner you begin taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for your blood-disease, the easier will be the cure. In both cases, delay is dangerous, if not fatal. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other.

Banker M. G. Cape, of Paducah, has confessed to forgery of notes for $13,000 and fled. His bondsmen paid the bill. He has gambled in futures.

A bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey should be on the medicine shelf of every home. In a sudden attack of croup it is invaluable; allaying the irritation and ending the danger in less time than it would take to go for a doctor. It stands pre-eminent as a remedy for coughs, colds and all kindred diseases.

Howell--White.

Mr. A. R. Howell and Miss Addie M. White were married on Wednesday evening, March 10, 1897, at the residence of the bride's father, west of Earlington.

Why suffer with Coughs, Colds and La-Grippe when LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will cure you in one day. Does not produce the ringing in the head like Sulphate of Quinine. Put up in tablets convenient for taking. Guaranteed to cure, or money refunded. Price 25 Cents. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store Earlington, Ky.

A lightning express would be unsafe were it not for the conductor.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For Sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Bernard Coal Company will be held in their office at Earlington, Ky., Wednesday, April 21, 1897.

GEORGE C. ATKINSON,

10-5t Secretary.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

Don't Use Drugs

unless you need them, and then only pure drugs, such as are sold by responsible druggists. We keep only the best. That is the great distinction to be looked for when the time comes that you need them. Nowhere else will you find so complete a stock. A good time to begin that spring medicine.

ST. BERNARD DRUG STORE,

BRYAN HOPPER, Manager.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

ALEXANDER'S SPRING SPRING OPENING

What everybody says must be so. You are sure to find what you want in ALEXANDER'S GREAT STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, BLACK GOODS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, CLOTHING, SHOES, ETC., ETC.

DRESS GOODS

Immense Stock. Beautiful exhibit of all that's worthy in weave, coloring and style, for spring and summer, such as Checks, Plaids, Mixtures, Scotch Effects, Silk and Wool Novelties, as well as staples, at prices competition does not equal for the same High-class Goods.

TRIMMINGS

All the Choice New Styles in all Kinds of Trimmings. Boleros in various styles. New Ribbons in Plain Taffeta or Taffeta Moires. Silks, Laces, Braids, Chiffons, in great variety and beauty.

CLOTHING.

Thoughts of Spring Attire should now begin to occupy the mind of every man who desires to dress well. It is our business to clothe you, and we devote much of our time and capital to this end. We can clothe you well and economically—for you—out of our large and well assorted stock of Spring Clothing just received.

SHOES, TOO, ARE READY.

We have anticipated your wants this Spring with all that is new and desirable in Footwear for Ladies, Men and Children. Our Shoes are reliable, Styles extensive and new, and prices low.

CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS

In this Spring's newest and correct patterns. These are plums, whose prices will make your mouth water. IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR STOCK. BUT IF YOU CAN NOT COME, WRITE OR TELEPHONE YOUR ORDER AND WE WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY. USE ALEXANDER'S TELEPHONE FREE OF CHARGE.

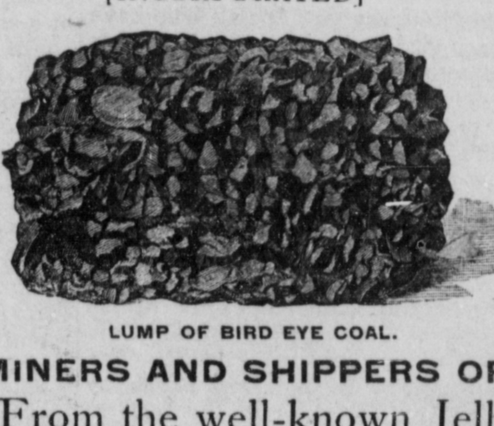
J. T. ALEXANDER. MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY.

E. T. HALSEY, PRESIDENT. W. C. NONES, VICE-PRESIDENT.
W. M. GRAHAM, SEC'Y. BEN W. ROBINSON, GEN'L M'G'R.

Bird Eye-Jellico Coal Co.,

[INCORPORATED]

HALSEY, Whitley County, Kentucky.



LUMP OF BIRD EYE COAL.

Telegraph Address, JELLICO, TENN

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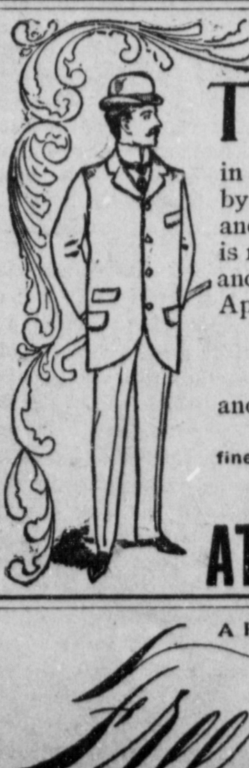

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 21.

Text of the Lesson, I Cor. ix, 19-27—Memory Verses, 25-27—Golden Text, I Cor. ix, 25—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

19. "For, though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more." For the sake of a temperance lesson we turn from the narrative in the Acts to a section of this epistle, but it is a temperance lesson in the sense of every form of restraint and control of the self life that the Christ life may be made more manifest, and thus the gospel be lived as well as preached in order to gain more people for Christ. The section in which we find our lesson begins with chapter viii, 1, and runs to the end of chapter xi, the beginning of each section being easily recognized by the words "now as touching" or "now concerning" (chapters vii, 1; viii, 1; xii, 1; xvi, 1). The central thought in this section seems to be chapter x, 31, "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," the object of such a life being primarily that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ (I Pet. iv, 11), and then that some may be saved (chapters ix, 22; x, 33). Paul was indebted to no one for favors; he was under compliment to no one. He said to these very Corinthians that if he had wronged them it was in that he had not been a burden to them, and for this he asked their forgiveness. He sought them and not their possessions (II Cor. xii, 13, 14). Being thus free from obligation to all, except the obligation laid upon him by God to preach the gospel to all, he gladly became servant to all for Christ's sake that he might gain more for Christ.

20. "Unto the Jews I became as a Jew that I might gain the Jews." We must think of Paul as a servant of Christ, a member of the body of Christ in perfect joint and health, under full and complete control of Christ, the head, and ever seeking in all things to please Him (chapters iii, 5; xii, 12; Gal. i, 10; I Thess, ii, 4). He had a great desire that Christ should be magnified in his body whether by life or by death (Phil. i, 20). We must keep this in mind in considering this and the next two verses lest we might be tempted to think Paul guilty of some inconsistency or of conniving at a wrong thing in order to win men to Christ. He was a Jew and knew what it was to live under the law. In dealing with such he would, as far as he conscientiously could, put himself in their place and from their standpoint lead them to Christ.

21. "To them that are without law, as without law, that I might gain them that are without law." He often speaks of gentiles as "them that are without." He would have believers exercise special care in walking honestly toward them so as to win them. As far as Paul could in the sight of God, he put himself in their place, saw things with their eyes and from their standpoint sought to lead them to Christ that they might be saved.

22. "To the weak became I as weak that I might gain the weak. I am made all things to all men that I might by all means save some." In Rom. xv, 1-3, he takes, as he always does, Christ for his example and teaches us not to please ourselves, but others, and to bear the infirmities of the weak, and this even in the common acts of eating and drinking, as the context shows. There is a self centered life and a Christ centered life, and, though strange it is yet true, sadly true, that the former is often manifest in believers to the great grief of the Spirit and dishonor of God. Paul, like his Master, thought not of himself, but of how he could glorify Christ and win people to Him.

23. "And this I do for the gospel's sake, that I might be partaker thereof with you." What is this which, as a servant of Christ, he is aiming to be a partaker of? It cannot be eternal life, the gift of God, nor the forgiveness of sins, nor peace with God, nor justification, nor sanctification, for all these come to us in Christ freely by virtue of His finished work. See Rom. iii, 24; v, 1; viii, 1; I Cor. iii, 21-23; vi, 11. We do not work for redemption and its benefits; but, receiving Christ as God's unspeakable gift to us, we believe that His divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness (II Pet. i, 3). Being a saved man through the blood of Christ, Paul knows that denial of self in preaching the gospel will bring him a reward (verses 17, 18), and he wishes the believers at Corinth to share this with him.

24. "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize. Go run that ye may obtain." Now, salvation is not obtained by running, for we cannot run till we have obtained salvation. Until we are saved we are dead in trespasses and sins (Eph. ii, 5), and dead people cannot run for God. To run in an ordinary race, those who desire to run must first enter; so in the race before us, the Christian life, or race, we must first enter, and the entrance is at the cross. The fee is paid for all who are willing to enter, for the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin.

25. "And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now, they do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible." The wreath, the reward, the honor associated with the victor in the Grecian games soon faded or passed away, but the Christian seeks a crown incorruptible to cast at the feet of Christ (Rev. iv, 10). That there are rewards for the faithful in addition to salvation, which is the free gift of God, and that it is possible to be rewarded or be saved and have no reward. See I Cor. iii, 14, 15; II John viii; Rev. xxii, 12; Luke xiv, 14, etc.

26. "I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air." In an ordinary race there is uncertainty as to who shall win, and only one can possibly win the prize. In the Christian race there need be no uncertainty, for Christ Himself will be the judge, and He will reward every one according to his works. All who will may have rewards for service—the crown of life for patient endurance, the crown of our lesson for denial of self, etc. (Jas. i, 12; Rev. ii, 10; I Thess. ii, 19; I Pet. v, 4; II Tim. iv, 8).

27. "But I keep under my body and bring it into subjection, lest that by any means when I have preached to others I myself should be a castaway." Not a lost soul, for none of Christ's sheep can perish (John x, 28, 29), but disapproved as to service. See R. V. Paul never questioned, nor ever taught others to question, the eternal safety of every true believer (Phil. i, 6; II Tim. i, 12; Eph. v, 25-27; Jude xxiv). But he did strongly emphasize the possibility of the loss of service and the necessity of a whole hearted denial and renunciation of the self life (Gal. ii, 20; vi, 14; II Cor. iv, 10, 11; Rom. xii, 1, 2).

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning March 21. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—How our bodies influence our souls. —Dan. i, 8-21. (A temperance topic.)

The human body is too much neglected, from the standpoint of religion and of Christianity. Its importance is properly emphasized in the Bible. It is said there to be for the Lord, to have been purchased by Christ, to be the temple of the Holy Ghost, to be cared for by God, and also it is stated that it will be raised. While all this is declared in the Scriptures about the body, how little its dignity, worth and glory are emphasized in Christian teaching! How few sermons are preached upon the subject! How few topics for religious meetings are along this same line! In the light of this neglect, it is not to be wondered at that the body is disparaged, vilified, tolerated by many as a nuisance and used by thousands as a creature of appetite and lust. This indifference and neglect has resulted largely in a misunderstanding as to the true relation of body, mind and soul. In thousands of lives the body rules supreme, while it should be held in subjection—be a mere servant to the higher powers of man. The proper relation is the body in subjection to the mind, and body and mind in subjection to the soul. The change of the order not only weakens and destroys the body, but also the mind and soul.

That our bodies have a tremendous influence upon our souls cannot be denied. Science proves it. The man is composed of the three parts—body, mind, soul—and yet he is one person. And these three parts are so intimately connected with one another that what affects one affects them all. Science cannot explain in all details how the body, mind and soul act and react upon one another, but that they do is an undisputed scientific fact. That the body influences the soul is proved by Scripture. If it did not, why would so much stress be laid upon the subjection of the body? The Scripture constantly exhorts us to mortify the members of our bodies. Paul says, "I keep under my body and bring it into subjection, lest that by any means when I have preached to others I myself should be a castaway" (I Cor. ix, 27). This language clearly declares that one of the means through which he might possibly become a castaway was the body. If the supremacy of the body can endanger the eternal life of the soul, it certainly has a tremendous influence upon it. Experience also teaches the influence of the body upon the soul. Daniel and his companions were all the better mentally and spiritually because they had taken care of their bodies. How much more useful many Christians would be if they did but cultivate physical health! Uncared for bodies become grievious burdens and woeful hindrances. Let us get a proper conception of the relation of the body to Christian living and carry it out in our daily lives.

Bible Readings.—Deut. xxi, 18-21; Prov. xx, 1; xxiii, 20, 21, 29-32; xxxi, 4, 5; Hos. iv, 9-11; Rom. xiii, 12-14; xiv, 21; I Cor. vi, 9-20; ix, 27; II Cor. vi, 16-18; Gal. v, 19-26; Eph. v, 18; Col. iii, 5-8.

The Second Coming.

We hear less about the judgment day than formerly, but more about the second coming of Christ. For that coming His people "look with uplifted head." To them that day is not so much "a day of anger, day of wrath," as it is a day of triumph of the Master and His church. He who is coming will bring His work on earth to a glorious completion. He is not coming only to take vengeance on those who do not believe, but He is coming especially to approve those who have been faithful.—Reformed Church Messenger.

Eternal Love.

The eternal love tireth not, the eternal wisdom knoweth the hearts of men, and, still, to us all crieth very longingly the voice of the Man of Sorrows, who is faithful to perform all He promiseth, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Sunday at Home.

No More Wonderful.

It is no more wonderful that we should live again than that we should live at all.—Ram's Horn.

Their Own Salvation.

The saved must become savers if they would enjoy their own salvation.—United Presbyterian.

Christian Endeavor Briefs.

Twenty-seven Albany Christian Endeavor societies were represented in a recent successful service in the penitentiary. After the meeting each prisoner was visited in his cell.

The use of all its car sheds has been granted by the Philadelphia Traction company to the Christian Endeavorers of the city for the holding of gospel meetings.

The Congregational Chinese Endeavorers of San Francisco have within recent weeks contributed $17 toward the international convention fund and $30 to the American board. These Endeavorers support six missionaries in China.

One of Maine's district secretaries is about to go out through his county organizing Christian Endeavor societies and speaking for Christ in places where the name of God is heard only in blasphemy.

The Portland Floating society recently received six comfort bags from a venerable Christian in Andover, Mass., who is 72 years old, but still working earnestly for the Master.

A lad of 13 years, the youngest member of the Presbyterian society of Pueblo, Colo., recently led the Christian Endeavor meeting, and when the organist failed to appear he played the instrument.

The District of Columbia union is considering the advisability of organizing a good literature union in order that the work of this character may be more systematically and thoroughly done.

Church Directory.

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First mass, 7:00 a. m.; second mass and sermon, 9:30 a. m. Rosary instruction and benediction at 2.30 p. m. every Sunday. A. M. Coenan, pastor.

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MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

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M. E. CHURCH.

Services first Sunday each month, morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. C. C. HALL, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Services every fourth Sunday morning a d night, by J. T. Cherry Pastor. Prayer meeting every Friday night

Y. P. S. CHRISTIAN ENDEAROR.

Prayer meeting every Sunday evening at 6:30, at Assembly Hall.

GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching on the Third Saturday night and Sunday of each month. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening. Lee Hankins, Pastor.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Rev. I. A. Teel, of Central City, preached at the Christian church in this place on Sunday evening. He has a regular appointment at Bethlehem church and made the congregation here a special visit, which all seem to have quite appreciated.

Rev. D. S. Edward filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Saturday night and Sunday. Bad weather interfered with the Saturday night service but he preached to good congregations Sunday.

The District Conference and meetings of the Epworth League and Sunday Schools of the M. E. Church, South, will be held at Slaughtersville in April. The date and program will be announced in these columns in good time.

The Christian Endeavor meeting last Sunday evening, conducted by Miss Annie Cowell, was well attended and earnestly entered into by those who took part in the services. The next meeting will be led by Mrs. Myers. See topic and review in adjoining column.

Rev. Lee Hankins will fill his first appointment as pastor of the General Baptist church on Saturday night and Sunday next.

The St. Louis M. E. Conference has voted to admit women to seats in future conferences as delegates.

The Song of Songs.

I raise my voice here to thank God for the song of songs that teaches us that all the allurements of courts, all the wealth of the world, are nothing compared with sweet, homely love.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dogma.

Christianity is accepting Christ and the truth of his teaching. Christianity depends on no dogma, for dogma should be traversed in all the light that modern knowledge and research can furnish.—Rev. C. H. Harrower, Methodist, New York City.

The Labor Problem.

There will be no relief from growing poverty and distress until millions now shut away get back to the soil and become producers. The solution of the labor problem lies at the end of this road.—Rev. A. J. Wells, Unitarian, San Francisco, Cal.

Too Much Realism.

There has come of late a change over the spirit of the novel. Its noble uses have, in far too many instances, been vitiated by shameful abuses. From a healthful, fertilizing channel it has been turned into a noisome and noxious sewer. Its standards of right and wrong have been abused. It is villiany that is now triumphant and honesty that is crushed. It is vice that is now honored and virtue that is sneered at and insulted. The sane and healthy view of life no longer attracts the writer, neither is it made attractive for the reader.—Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, Hebrew, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Use of Talents.

God has given to all qualities and talents which he can use for the progress of his work. Men are not made alike either by nature or by grace. One man's food is another man's poison, and Goliah's armor neither suited David, nor was it needed by him. The one important thing is not the nature of the talents nor the number, but the faithful use of what has been intrusted to our care. Both Moses and Joshua were successful, and so is every one who accepts the work given of God and uses his talents aright. God has the best place for the best man, although men cannot always see this until the work is finished.—Rev. H. J. Steward, Presbyterian, Cincinnati, O.

Church and State.

It is for Christians in America to give to the world an example and a proof that we can live in peace and amity as brethren in Christ and children of one Father. Let us be warned by English history to keep church and state separate, and to maintain at every hazard liberty of conscience for all. God speed the day when we shall forget the battle of the Boyne and join our forces in the only warfare in which Christians should participate—the warefare against sin. We want to see our children, Catholic and Protestant, marching in friendship and unity under the banner of our Lord Jesus Christ and the flag of our common country.—Rev. J. V. O'Connor, Catholic, Philadelphia, Pa.

Doing and Believing.

I know what a man believes by what he does. His orthodox professions do not count if his life is such as to make the Savior hang his head for shame.—Rev. F. M. Goodchild, Baptist, New York City.

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Thousands of miners throughout the State will no doubt regret to hear that Governor Bradley in order to fulfill his promise made many months ago has allowed Inspector of mines Norwood to retire to private life for a while and to fill his place Mr. Stone has been selected. Of the new Mine Inspector appointed we know nothing, and as to his qualifications for the position we must wait and see, hoping that he may prove worthy of the new office he has been called upon to fill. The retiring official Mr. Norwood leaves the service of the State bearing not only the good will of the officials under whom he has worked for years past, but also of the coal operators and miners whom he has had the pleasure to come in contact with since he first took charge of the office; and the coal men of this the western Kentucky district are indeed sorry to part with him, one whom they not only liked on account of his superior qualifications for the position he held, but also his social qualities, and they wish him well in whatever new field he may enter to labor.

William Tell stuffs birds for a living at Berlin; Tanhauser is a butler: Goethe a barber; Kant keeps an employment bureau

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SCARCITY OF MONEY.

MANY PARTS OF SOUTH AND WEST HAVE NO MONEY.

Business Conducted by Barter—A Remarkable Speech by W. E. Dodge—Tells New York Chamber of Commerce What Caused Bryan's Big Vote—A Bad Currency System—Farmers Have Real Grievances—Must Be Attended to Before 1900

Mr. W. E. Dodge, one of New York's most enterprising and philanthropic business men, was a delegate from the New York chamber of commerce to the business men's sound money convention which met recently at Indianapolis. He was a member of the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention. A short time after he was chairman of the arbitration committee at Washington. In both capacities he had excellent opportunities for meeting representatives from different states. The following is a part of his somewhat remarkable speech before the chamber of commerce when submitting his report of the Indianapolis monetary convention:

"I was surprised, sir, to find the assertion made constantly by men from the far western states and the south and southwestern states that it was not Mr. Bryan and it was not silver that they were in favor of, but they needed some change to bring relief from the terrible condition of poverty and scarcity of money under which they labored. They felt that their condition was so extreme and so painful that any change would be of value, and when I came to look into the matter and to talk in a friendly and kindly way with them they all confirmed the same feeling, which I had found at a long conversation in the treasury department, in Washington, that the circulation of the country is quite out of joint, that the lungs and heart are congested and that the extremities of the country are absolutely without any blood.

"I found that there were great sections of the southern and western country where there was absolutely no money at all, where the most primitive forms of barter obtained, where everything was most disorganized. One gentleman told me that in his county, which was quite a rich agricultural country, by some happy accident a $50 bank bill had come down into the county, and that he had taken a horse and buggy and spent four days in visiting all the towns in the county striving to get it changed into smaller bills, but had been unable to do so, and finally was obliged to send it to Richmond. There were senators who told me that their constituents never saw a dollar of money from the beginning of the year to the end, with the result that they had constantly to go into debt to the local storekeepers. The local storekeepers received their pay in kind. In fact, everything was drifting back to the old times before money was invented. This was not in one section of the country only, but in large sections.

"We can quite easily understand that where there is not sufficient money to establish a national bank under the very onerous laws at present in force there is nothing else to take the place. The same difficulty has come up in other parts of the world. In Austria and Hungary, in southern Germany and in southern France these difficulties were understood and appreciated years ago, and agricultural banks have been founded there, and they have doubled the value of real estate, and they have made the peasantry and the farmers rich and prosperous.

"The same thing has taken place in Scotland, as many of our friends know. Every town in Scotland with over 1,000 people has a branch bank of some one of the great banks of Edinburgh or Glasgow. A man of good character who wants to fit out a fishing smack or buy anything for his farm is able to go there, and if his credit is good he is able to borrow money as cheaply as any merchant could. It has a double effect. It is not only giving to those neighborhoods the money that they actually need, but it is educating the people in thrift and promptness. I have talked with a great many of my banking friends, who say that the whole thing depends upon the character of the people; that the people are speculative and that nothing can be done for them. My impression is that if some thoughtful plan could be suggested it would be quite possible to educate all the agricultural people of the country to understand that a man who is thrifty and honest and sober and prompt can always in some way get some money. It is a very hard thing—we do not understand it at all here because we have so much money moving among us—but if every time we went to a store we were unable to buy anything except on credit, if we had no money to pay down to enable us to reap the advantages of cash payments, we should begin to be fretful. I do hope, sir, that the thoughtful and good men of the north and east will be willing to take up this subject.

"It was brought out at the Indianapolis convention that after the first sad, serious mistake made necessary by the exigencies of the civil war we had gone on with makeshifts ever since. One bit of legislation necessary to bridge us over a particular crisis has been met with another. With every issue of bonds and of greenbacks, and with every other form of currency, legislative enactments have been made, and they contradict and overlap each other, and the business of the treasury is exceedingly hard and difficult.

"I came away from Indianapolis with this very firm impression, and I have only ventured to submit it because I feel it so deeply that unless those of us in the more favored parts of the country understand the condition of our brothers and our fellow citizens in the other parts of the country, unless we wisely instruct and educate them and bring about some wise methods for their relief, when the year 1900 comes we shall be swamped with an infinitely more powerful vote against us than during this last election."

CREDIT BANKS.

CAN BE MADE TO GREATLY BENEFIT AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES.

The American Agriculturist Explains How Farmers Are "Milked" by Crossroads Stores—With Credit Banks They Could Borrow at Low Rates of Interest—They Would Then Be Free to Buy In the Cheapest and Sell In the Dearest Market.

The American Agriculturist, one of the leading farm journals of this country, has been running a series of excellent editorials on the subject of credit banks for the benefit of farmers. One of the first, in the issue of Nov. 21, 1896, discussed the agricultural credit banks of England. It attracted considerable attention, and the Grange and Farmers' Alliance in several states are seriously considering a trial of the system there outlined.

A recent editorial showed some of the benefits of the Scotch credit banks which loan small amounts to borrowers without collateral, but who can give at least two good sureties. By this means a capable and trustworthy young man can obtain a few hundred dollars, at a moderate rate of interest, with which to stock a farm which he has just bought. He does not have to pay interest on a dollar more than he actually uses and at any time can return any part of what is borrowed and stop interest on the part returned. Dunning Macleod, a great authority upon banking, says that this system, introduced years ago, gave Scottish agriculture a prodigious stimulus, while to it also he attributes the marvelous development of manufactures and other industries in Scotland in the face of adverse natural conditions. Macleod declares that the use of this form of credit has been more helpful to Scotland that the richest gold or silver mines would have been.

The Agriculturist then described the special benefits of the branch banks of Scotland and Canada. Ten Scotch banks have 1,000 branches. Each little town where there is an agent of one of these ten banks has practically the same banking privileges as though the headquarters of the bank were in the town, whereas the American town's facilities are confined to the little bank located in its midst, or, more likely, in a larger town, village or city 10 or 20 miles away, for it is often 50 and sometimes 100 miles from points in the south and west to the nearest bank.

We quote the following from one of the more recent editorials in The Agriculturist:

"The agricultural credit bank described in our previous article, or our own very successful co-operative building and loan associations, might also establish branches or agencies. Thus one society could have a representative in every town or hamlet in a county or group of counties, bringing its advantages home to depositors and borrowers everywhere. In this way, even in a sparsely settled farming country, a co-operative banking society could get enough business to be soundly successful. The agricultural credit banks described in the editorial referred to enable the honest poor to co-operate in other matters. The testimony of hundreds of similar institutions in Europe shows beyond all question that these credit societies have 'encouraged co-operation in all its forms, stimulated thrift and self help and improved the whole moral and material condition of their members.' The need is certainly urgent for similar effort at self help in very many farming communities in this country as well as among workers in other occupations. In these times, wh[illegible] the margin of profit is so close in [illegible]ing, as in other business, it is al[illegible] more necessary for farmers to be abl[illegible] conduct their affairs with the utmost economy, for which purpose capital at reasonable rates of interest is an imperative necessity.

"Whatever opinions are entertained concerning the standard of values, there should be unanimity in an effort to perfect a sound plan of co-operative banking that will enable farmers to help themselves. How great this need is can hardly be exaggerated. Taking the United States as a whole, we doubt if one-tenth of our farmers use banks or are within convenient reach of banking accommodation. Without it they cannot employ credit in the true sense. Yet nine-tenths of the volume of business transacted by other people is done with credit instruments. But the average farmer is able to use only the credit offered by the crossroads store, which 'milks' him to the tune of 15 to 40 per cent by taking his stuff in trade at far below market price, charging big profits on what the farmer buys, and on top of this exacting exorbitant interest.

"No legitimate business can stand this sort of 'accommodation,' certainly not agriculture. The evil exists whether prices are high or low, currency plenty or scarce. The deeper one delves into this matter the plainer it appears that, whatever is done about monetary standards, better banking accommodations—that is, better facilities for the use of credit instruments, such as checks, drafts, etc.—are vital to the farmer's welfare. Nor can he, need he or will he pay more for these facilities than do those in other business."

A Good Example.

The action of the silver Republicans in deciding to make the money issue paramount sets a good example to the gold Democrats, the Baltimore News (Dem.) says: "They must keep themselves in readiness to support, not merely by assenting vote, but by active work and friendly counsel, any effort which may be honestly put forward by the incoming administration to place the finances of the country upon a sound basis. They would stultify their course in the contest of last year if they allowed party considerations to have so much as a feather's weight in comparison with their duty upon this issue of transcendent moment."

From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious Cough Remedy to do any good.—G. B. Henderson, editor Daily Advertiser. For sale at 25 and 50c per bottle by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington, Ben T. Robinson, Mortons Gap; George King, St. Charles.

Dr. Nansen is a lover of bright colors. His ship, the Farm, was painted green, gray, scarlet and white, picked out with gold.

Five American Presidents were born in Ohio—Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley. All of them were Republicans.

Our Colored Citizens.

All communications and matters of news pertaining to this column should be addressed to Geo. Alexander, Earlington, Ky.

ZION A. M. E. CHURCH.

Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. H. H. Carter, pastor.

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.

Services Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. W. Foster, pastor.

Will Prentist was with his best girl Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Ausborn is visiting her mother.

Mrs. Eliza McNary is up again.

Mrs. S. Dunlap is able to be up.

Mrs. Joe Morton is up and about.

Bishop Pettie will preach here next Sunday.

[illegible]member the Christian Endeavor next [illegible]y.

[illegible]ome out to the Reading Room tonight and hear Ed Holland and Herbert Garret.

Sam Eaves has thrown his guitar away.

There will be a grand concert given by the sisters of the Baptist church soon.

The rally that was given by the members of the A. M. E. Zion church last Sunday was a success. The collections amounted to $58.03.

John Ross was out here Sunday.

The choirs from the Madisonville, Mortons Gap and Mount Zion churches were at the rally Sunday.

There were good instructions given Sunday. Just see if the ones who gave them will live up to them. You must practice what you preach and stick to what you say.

The African Methodists, of Illinois, are to build a church at Springfield, in memory of Abraham Lincoln. It will be named the Lincoln Memorial Church and will cost $80,000. There will be three memorial windows. The centre one will be dedicated to Lincoln, and the two smaller to Frederick Douglas and John Brown. What might be regarded as the most interesting feature will be the memorial room, in which are to be kept slavery relics of every description—pictures of all the great abolition leaders, an auction block, the Lovejoy printing press, the rope which was used in the hanging of John Brown, and whatever else can be gathered.

MORTON'S GAP.

Several of our people attended the rally at Earlington last Sunday.

Mrs. Tom Sharber of White Plains, is visiting relatives and friends here.

The Literary meets every Friday night.

Rev. G. W. Lane filled the pulpit for Rev. Merriweather last Sunday night.

Preparations are being made for the anniversary dinner 5th of April.

Frank Taylor was in town last Sunday.

That was a great meeting last Sunday.

Mr. Steve Clemons and Miss Annie Short were married last Thursday night, Rev. H. H. Gordon officiating

Every one will regret to see Miss Sarah McDowell depart for her home in Louisville in the near future.

Mr. Hiram Alcocks has gone to Missour and his family will soon follow.

Rev H. H. Hall and Mrs. Louis Johnson were in White Plains, Monday.

If you would be a leader, you must be a follower. Brethren, let us dwell togethe in unity.

Some thief stole Mrs. Queen Griffin's quilts last week.

Who will be at White Plains Sunday?

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

After having been confined to the house for eleven days and paying out $25 in doctor bills without benefit, Mr. Frank Dolson of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was cured by one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm costing 25 cents and has not since been troubled with that complaint. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Mortons Gap; George King, St. Charles.

W. A. NISBET, President
O. W. WADDILL, Cashier

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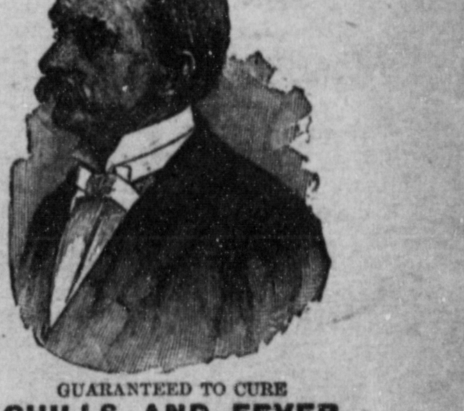

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Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expense involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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